THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

GENERAL GROSVENOR ON THE OUTLOOK-THE PRO-

POSED REMOVAL OF POSTMASTERS. General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Concressman from the XIVth Ohie District, who has been visiting in New-England, and attended the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Portland, accompanied by his wife, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day. The General's acquatatance in National politics is wide, and few Ohlo men have better knowledge of their own State than he. Talking on politics he said to a TRIBUNE re-

my sources of information as to Ohio politics have been those open to the public since then. The convention at springfield was the largest and in all respects the best of the party upon the liquor question was taken after the fairst discussion by the Committee on Resolutions. The committee had upon it ex-Governor Foster, Congressmen McKinley, Taylor, Brown and myself, with Judge West and others of equal prominence and experience. There were not two opinions in the committee of twenty-one members as to the general attitude we would assume. We had some good-natured differences as to mere phraseology. The acts and history of the party in Ohio led up natu-What are the Republican difficulties in Ohio !"

"The danger to our State ticket, if it exists which I do not believe, lies in the bitter, uncom-

"The danger to our State ticket, if it exists, which I do not believe, lies in the bitter, uncompromising, and unscrupulous warfare being made by the Prohibition leaders. St. John smarts under the exposure of his corrapt bargain of a year ago with the Democrats, and he longs to renew his success in Ohio. He was paid \$100 to make a speech at the recent State Prohibition Convention, and took occasion to abuse the Republicans in the worst kind of bad temper."

"I a Governor Hoadly to be renominated?"

"I judge so. That reminds me that I noticed the other day that Governor Hoadly said 'If the President will only turn out all the postmasters in Ohio, we can earry it for the Democracy. That statement of our excellent Governor is a curious one. It shows upon what a siender thread hangs the future of Omo Democracy. Now I may not be as good a politician as Governor Hoadly, but I to my mind the thing above all others which I fear in the Ohio campaign is the non-action of the Administration in the matter of the Federal offices in Ohio. There are over 2,000 postmasters in Ohio now in office who have ordinarily been active working Republicans. If they are left in their places there will be 2,000 inactive and quiet Republicans on the second Tuesday of October. If they all vote the Republican texted even, it will be strange. But turn thus out flut with the strange, But turn these ont gad what have we! 2,000 most effensive partisans auxions to get even with the party who thus violates its plutform to remove good officers—for bear in mind every one of these is a good man in his own opinion, and generally in fact.

Again each of these offices has, on an average, six Democrats looking at it with longing eyes. Hold the office as it is until after October and six Democrats will vie with each other in work so as to earn promotion. Change note of these in their removal an assurance of a sweeping victory in Ohio. I am confident of success and do not douot our chances will grow."

PRESIDENT WHITE'S SUCCESSOR.

CORNELL ALUMNI OPPOSED TO PROFESSOR ADAMS -GENERAL WALKER PAVORED.

At the meeting of the Cornell Alumni Asso-At the incesting of the color of the appropri-cation, of this city on Tuesday called to take appropri-ate action concerning the appointment of a successor to President White, some reference was made by one or two members present to a charge of plagiarism that had been preferred more than ten years ago against Profes-sor Charles Kendall Adams, one of the three chief candi-dates for the presidency of Cornell University. Mr. Ad-ams was then, as he is now, professor of history in the University of Michigan. When his book, "History of Democracy in France," was first published, some one commonly supposed to have been an undergraduate at dered to be flagrant instances of appropriation b Professor Adams of the ideas of Buckie. The answers of Professor Adams and of President White at that time were considered by the friends of Mr. be an absolute refutation of the charges. Nothing further was heard of them publicly until reference was made to them in the recent meeting of the Cornell Alumni. The publication of some of the most pronounced of these remarks created considerable tion among the alumni. At the adjourned meet-Sackett in THE TRIBUNE Building yesterday this was the chief theme of discussion. The most of the members that the association was unjustly being made responsable for the uterances of a rew individual members.
All of those present were opposed to the selection of Professor Adams as president of Cornell, but the opposition
was based upon other grounds than that of plactarism.
It was urgen that although he had passed middle life he
was still a comparatively unknown man, and that he
never had had the experience, nor shown that he possessed the qualifications which the position demanded.
The meeting was as unanimous in expressing the opinion
that General Francis A. Walker was the right man for

b place. A letter was received from John DeWitt Warner, one of Adams and unfortunate for the association that a serious charge should be bandled under circumstances which make it impossible fairly to convict and almost equally so, effectively, to acquit." The writer thought that a charge, the mere mention of which was an injury, should not be mosted except over the name of him who was responsible for it, which responsibility the association should not assume. Appended to Mr. Warner's letter was an indorsement of its sentiments by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, the recently elected alumni trustee.

Some of the members were rather disposed to resent what was termed the attempt by Mr. Warner to lecture the association for something which it had not done. But the final outcome of a long and animated discussion was the adoption of the following resolution:

*Reofed**, That the secretary be instructed to inform Mr. Warner and Mr. Van De Water, and to request them to inform the Board of Trustees, that this association has neither taken any action upon charges of pingiar-isangainst Professor Charles Kandall Adams nor authorized any investigation thereof, nor are any such charges

has neither taken any action upon charges of pingiar imagnists Frocesor Charles Kendall Adams nor nother Imagnists Frocesor Charles Kendall Adams nor nother ized any investigation thereof, nor are any such charges before this association for its action; but that the association is strongly opposed to the election of Professor Adams to the presidency of Cornell University.

There were several attempts made to formulate the objections to this candidate in exact language; but as the majority would not agree upon these grounds, or at all events the statement of them, the resolution was left as above. There was no dissenting voice to the proposition that all were opposed to the selection of Professor Adams. In order that the views of the association might be properly presented to the trustees, the chairman, Engene Frayer, was instructed to appoint a committee to proceed to thace and present those views to the Board. The committee were also instructed to request the Board of Frustees to delay action upon the appointment of president so that fuller discussion might be had. Mr. Frayer appointed as such committee, John Frankenheimer, T. Perry Sturges, Dr. L. L. Scaman, Henry L. Sprague and Henry W. Sackett.

THE CONVENTION OF PHILOLOGISTS.

PAPERS READ ON SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE

SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 9 .- The American Philological Convention closed this afternoon. Pro-fessor Augustus C. Merriam, of New-York, read a paper on "The Gostyna Inscription," and the Rev. Dr. C. K. Nelson, of Brookeville, Md., followed with a paper on Gothic Bible of Ulfilas." He advised that the Bibles of seven or more of the standard languages should be taken in order to fully understand the Gothic. The Gothic manuscripts do not date back further than the afth century, and there is no trace of the alphabets which took the place of the Runic.

Professor W. S. Scarborough, colored, of Wilberforce College, Ohio, spoke upon "Fatalism in Homer and

Professor Harris, of Virginia, read a paper on "Negro Roglish," He said that the "lingo" of the blacks pre-Roglish." He said that the "lingo" of the blacks presented phenomena of such interest to students of dialects that he had decided to give the society the results of study of many years in the negro belt. This belt covered an area bounded by the 39th parallel, the Atlantic Scaboard, the Mexican gulf and the Mississippi. In this sterritory are some six or seven million blacks, speaking a dislect peculiarly their own, yet difficult to sift on account of the language of the poor whites, which is at times closely allied to it. In fact in some sections, if one were to listen with shut eyes, he would find it difficult to tell which was talking, a white or a black. The Speaker gave some of the idioms which were very anualing to his hearers. peaker gave some of the idioms which were very musing to his hearers. Professor Whitney, of Yale, spoke on "The Sixth and eventh Aorists in Sanskrit."

Seventh Aorists in Sanskrit."
Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of New-Haven, spoke on the "Feminine Casura in Homer," giving the relative number of times in which the poet used the feminine and masculine casura, and saying that scholars and pupils are not agreed as to the accent. From Homer to the fifth century after Christ, Theocritis was the only author of note who preferred the masculine. The predominance of the final casura in Homer did not settle his preference. The speaker treated at length on the question of poetic license, or the use of the anapest and spondes.

PREPARING TO DIVIDE A LARGE FORTUNE. PREPARING TO DIVIDE A LARGE FORTUNE. Steps have been taken to secure possession of a large estate, the foundation of which was laid by Nicholas Churchill in Newfoundland over a century ago. By engaging in cod fishing and seal hunting on a large seale, and then investing in real estate, he amassed a preperty estimated at \$10,000,000. His heirs were a son, Nicholas, and a daughter, Elizabeth, and his widew, who had a life interest is the property. Nicholas died without issue, and the entire estate reverted to also Elizabeth Churchill. She never married, and died recently at the age of 104. Title to the cetate, which she had largely increased, is claimed by remote relatives in sew-York, Boston and Brooklyn, and they have secured commel to look after their claims. The property lies partly in Newfoundland and partly in England. Half of a lastid to be in meney. THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LORD SALISBURY'S DIFFICULTIES AND HIS APPEAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, June 19.
The engagement into which Lord Salisbury en tered with Lord Randolph Churchill last Tuesday in Arlington-st. proves to have been less of a surren-der than was believed at the time. It was rather a compremise than a capitulation. Each side yielded something. We have seen what Lord Salisbury yielded. If the lists of the new Cabinet which appear in Tory journals are accurate, they contain evidence of the concessions made by Lerd Randolph. Having carried his point about Sir Stafford Northcote, turned him out of the House of Commons, and installed his friend Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his place, he graciously gave his consent to the appointment of the two members of the Beaconfield Cabinet whom he most disliked and despised. "Marshall and Snelgrove" are to be members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. The respectable firm of drapers known as Marshall & Snelgrove may perhaps be called the Arnold & Constable of London, and these are the names by which Lord Randolpk long since saw nt to designate Sir Richard Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith. This sample of aristocratic impertinence had a success at the time out of propertion to its merits, which are exwith when rudeness passes for wit, and the name has stuck. Wit from the younger son of a duke is not to be judged by the high standard applied to the efforts of the general. Lord Randolph's contempt, or affectation of contempt, for Mr. W. H. Smith seems to be based on the fact that he founded a great commercial enterprise, and gained an exermous fortune in trade. The chief offence of Sir Richard Cress, who is a barrister by profession, consists in his net having been bern in ducal purple. However, these objections have now been waived, and Messrs. Marshall and Suelgrove are again to be Cabinet Ministers. The men whom Lord Beaconsfield thought good enough to be his colleagues are to enjoy the further honor of being colleagues to Lord Randolph Churchill. Unless, indeed, Lord Satisbury's Govern-

ment should come to grief on the very threshold of its existence. It cannot yet be said to exist. I described yester-day the means by which the internal dissensions of the party had been composed. The external troubles which then seemed ominous have since grown to be most menacing. For some days Lord Salisbury's friends have been urging him to ask from the late Cabinet same sort of assurance that their majority in the House of Commons should not be used wantouly to turn out the new Ministry. He did ask for it yesterday, and did not get it. The news became known in an edd way. Three Liberal Monisters were at Ascot yesterday, Lord Granville, Lord Hartington and Lord Rosebery. About noon the rumor spread in the Enclosure that they had been telegraphed for to London, and with this was coupled the story that Mr. Gladstone had summoned a meeting of the ex-Cabinet to consider Lord Salisbury's request. Nevertheless. Lord Granville and Lord Hartington stayed quietly where they were and enjoyed to the full the en-chanting sunlight and pure air of Ascot, in the midst of a company which included a majerity of all the most beautiful and well-dressed women in London. Lord Rosebery quitted this scene and took the first train back to town. The ramor was true. Lord Salisbury had respectfully asked the Queen to make a communication to Mr. Gladstone to the effect that he could not hope to carry on the Government of the Queen unless the late Ministry would help him. He did not ask for support. He asked for toleration.

The circumstances justify such an appeal. Ordinarily, when a Minister takes office with a majerity of the House of Commons against him, he can dissolve. Lord Salisbury, if he allows the Redistribution Bill to pass, cannot dissolve, for reasons often explained, before November. Meantime, he is at the mercy of a majority which the outgoing Ministry can wield at will. They can refuse to pass their own estimates; can refuse, and very the new Chanceller of the Exchequer must bring in. The speeches of Mr. Chamberlam and of Sir William Harcourt have indicated very clearly that they are in no mood to show favor to their foes. Unless Lord Salisbury could obtain some guarantee from Mr. Gladstone that the ex-Ministry as a whole were of a different mind from his warlike colleagues. it would be useless for him to go through the form of taking office. Mr. Gladstone is asked, therefore, whether the new Government may count upon his concurrence in the conduct of ordinary business, and especially whether he will observe a banevelent neutrality with respect to the forthsay whether in case the new Budget should not please him he will allow the deficit to be met by a temporary loan. And the further request is made -certainly, rather a strange one-that the Government nights in the House of Commons should include Tuesdays and Fridays as well as Mondays and Thursdays. In other words the new Ministry want a menopely, and want to be able to shut out

inconvenient issues. The answer seems to be anything but satisfac to ry Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, declines to give any but the most general pledges, and these Lord Salisbury regards as insufficient. To-day, therefore, matters are at a standstill. The meetings vesterday came to nothing. Lord Salisbury held a conclave of his new colleagues in Arlington-st. Mr. Gladstone's consultation with his friends was followed by adjourning to Windsor and an audience with the Queen, Lord Rosebery accompanying him If I refer so often to these journeyings it is because each one of them marks a stage in the negotiations which have reached their most critical point. The Queenhad sent for Mr. Gladstone, and there can be no doubt that Her Majesty urged her late Prime Minister to comply with Lord Salisbury's request. Had he done so, the whole body of retiring Ministers would have gone to Windsor to-day to give up the seals of office. The new Ministers would have kissed hands. Statements would have been made this afternoon in both Houses, and the newest and perhaps last Conservative Government of England would have been fairly launched.

It is permissible to suppose that Mr. Gladstone himself is more ready to lend a hand to his successor than are some of his colleagues. Some of them speak in a tone which shows no little bitter ness. They have succeeded in persuading themselves that they were hardly used in office. Never, they say, was a Ministry so beset. Never were so many votes of censure moved. Not one of them had the Opposition a right to propose unless they were prepared to come in if they succeeded in carrying their motion. They had fair warning that if they defeated the Government on the Budget they must accept the responsibility of their success and form a Government. They knew they could not dissolve. If, after this warning and with this knowledge, they persisted in barassing the Ministry, all the consequences fell on their own shoulders. They are entitled to no indu gence. They are entitled, as one Minister phrased it, to just so much consideration as they showed us, and

Every word of this is saturated with the gall of party spirit. There are several answers to the foregoing statement—a statement which I give almost in the words of the Minister who made it. One or two will be sufficient. However wrong the Tories may have been in the past, it is the present that is to be dealt with, and the question for the present is whether party rancor and resentment at grievances are to prevail over a sense of duty Semebody must carry on the Government. The Liberals have voluntarily laid down the burden. The Tories are doing their best to take it up. If they fail, or if they come in on'y to be voted out next week, what then ? Will the Liberals resume ? Is it possible to reconstruct the Gladstone Cabinet? Nobody thought it possible three days ago. Mr. Gladstone told the Queen it could not be done. If the same state of things continued a Tory Ministry would be a necessity, and the fact of its necessity is the justification for Lord Salisbury's appeal to the forbearance of his opponents. Even

now, when Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are understood to be less unwilling than they were to resume office, it is not believed the Cabinet as a whole can be put together. The difficulties are great on either side. It is a time for public spirit, but the spirit most visible at this moment is

the spirit of party.

Considerations such as these may seem speculative, but they are not. Whichever way matters turn out, they are vital. They mark the difference the broad difference, between the old politics and, the new. There used to be such a phrase in politics as fair play. To some extent there used even to be such a practice. If Lord Randelph Churchill on the one side and Mr. Chamberlain on the other are to set the fashion, the honorable struggle between parties is to become a war to the knife in which quarter is neither given nor taken. That is not a consummation to be

wished; devontly or otherwise.
So great are the uncertainties that I will say nothing more to-day about the new Cabinet which may not be a Cabinet at all. The situation, however, is not without its humorous incidents. One of them is the account which Lord Randolph Churchill imparts to his more confiding friends of the Monday night coup in the House of Commons. It was, says this ingenuous young noble, unpreneditated. He had not meant to go down to the House. An accident caused him to be present. No motion had been agreed on with his friends, and he had no idea whatever that he would be supported by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The farce of inno-

cence can no further go.

The second takes the unexpected form of a good thinglby Sir Stafford Northcote. A friend told him that the defeat of the Ministry on the Budget had been arranged by the Ministry themseives. "No," said Sir Stafford, "if they had arranged it, it would have failed." Had he but said this sort of thing at times from the Front Bench, it might have been less easy to oust him from the leadership of his G. W. S.

INJUSTICE AT THE POST OFFICE. MANY REPUBLICANS DISCHARGED.

MADE TO WALT FOR THEIR PAY-COUNTY DEMO-

The men employed in the Federal Building who were discharged on June 30 are suffering for want of the wages due them and withheld by Castodian Conley under orders from Secretary Manning. Of the fifty of sixty men employed in the building as watchmen, firemen, elevator men, cleaners, etc., only a few have retained the places held by them before the new Castodian took his piace a few months ago. Many of them had been at work in the building for many years and cases were complicated. The men who ran the elevaevery occupa it of the many offices in the building. The new workmen, who are all County Democrats, are inexperienced and have difficulty in performing the duties required of them.

The complaints made by the discharged men are not.

however, that they have lost their places, but that their removal has been effected in so harsh a manner. They received pay at the rate of 82 a day, but for the month of June they were pael only the wages for the first two weeks and were told that it would be neessary to wait for the rest until Corgress massed a deficiency bill, which will not be before next spring. The amountement that the full a mount of wages would not be paid was not made until about the time the withholding of wages went into effect, and as there was then no time to seek for other employment the men submitted and worked without wages. It was expected that some changes would be made, but no notice was given to those whose discharge was determined on, and it was not until the end of the mouth that the workmen received notes of dismissal. A few of the Kepublean workmen retain an uncertain ten ire, but the most of however, that they have lost their places, but tha

of another inconvenience which is the re ult of Demo-cratic mismanagement. Custodian Conley sent word of yesterday," said Dr. Douglas. Charles cratic mismanagement, Custodian Conley sent word of yesterday," said Dr. Douglas. Charles cratic mismanagement. Custodian Conley sent word to the Judges recently that in consequence of the small appropriation be would no longer be able to clean the court rooms. One of the Judges complained recently in strong terms of this kind of economy that would leave the court rooms dusty and uncleaned. Fortunately David R. Pomeer, an old and trusted employe of the David R. Pomeer, an old and trusted employe of the Marshal's office, was formrely had charge of the court rooms, has, at his own risk, undertaken to see that for the present the court rooms have at least sufficient care to allow of their use. The notice to the Judges was sudden and percuptory, and no pains appeared to be taken to accommodate them in the arrangements for cleaning their court rooms. The Judges will probably appoint a court officer to look after the care of the hand-

CITY CHILDREN DABBLE IN THE WAVES. OVER 300 BENEFICIABLES OF THE FRESH-AIR FUND

SPEND THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND. Another gathering of the clans took place at South Ferry yesterday morning. Another lot of hot, ex-cited but intensely delighted children were shipped to the senside at the expense of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Pund. This time the gentier sex predominated in the mass of diminutive humanity that covered the pier where the Bay Ridge hours land. There were over 300 in all, a part of them under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Young of Grace Church, and the rest from the Broome Street Tabernacle. Mainre little women of ten years watchfully guarded the baby feetsteps of their maller sisters, and all clung with the grip of fate to the skirts of the nearest teacher. While the boys were in the minority they were not to be ignored. What they lacked in numbers was made up in activity and lung power. They scorned even the appearance of submis-sion to authority and organized a democracy of their

slon to authority and organized a democracy of their own off in one corner.

When the steamer Thomas P. Way fied up to the wharf a juvenile cataract poured down the stairs and over the gang-pank. As each little travelier had to hold on to her hat with one hand and her pair and shovel and the doughnuts, which maternal foresight had provided, with the other, the sail to Bay Ridge was hot overcrowded with incidents. At the landing there was a wild rush for the cars of the Sea Bench train and the second part of the journey began. The rural solitines of Long island's cabbage fields were startled by a travelling aprear such they had not heard since the day of the last Fresh-air as they had not heard since the day of the last Fresh-air excursion to Coney Island. The mild and good little girl lifted their piping voices in the most approved Sundaylifted their piping voices in the most approved Studay-school hyms while the boys shouted "Climbing Up the Golden" Stairs" by way of opposition. Between the verses they yelled and cheered in order to supply the interlade, and when they got out of breath jumped up and down to increase the racket. The result of the contest in the car occupied by the reporter was doubtful, though the boys seemed to be several scores ahead, when a man in the back scat waved his unwirelia at the boy choir and surgested that they "give somebody else a chance." The sopramo chorus singing "Safe in the arms of Jesus," had things all their own way.

wn way. When the beach was reached there was another rush When the beach was reached there was another rush When the beach was reached there was another rush on the various institutions of the island. About 200 children rode on the roller-conster and nearly strangled themselves in the conflicting desires to shrick with delight and hold their breath for feer, at one and the same time. Others took a sail on "Silver Lake," This is an which does great credit to his powers of invention. Instead of the usual nerry-go-round, a number of boats are dragged around in a circular iros troush of real water. The water is called Silver Lake because it is the color of dirty copper. Still other children pulled their shoes and stockings off, and wading is the surf was the order of the day.

"Oh, my ! what a darlin' ellephunt!" exclaimed one "Oh, my! what a darlin' ellephunt!" exclaimed one youthful member of the party, as he gazed at that seventeenth wonder of the world. At 1 o'clock mine host Meyer, of the Sea Beach Palace Hotel, served out sandwiches and milk at 75 per cent of the cost at which the articles could have been purchased in New-York, and the children went back to their amusements with renewed vigor, Mr. Neison, of Grace Chapel, footing the bill. Three hundred sun-burned youngsters reached the city about 6 o'clock on the return trip. Another party will be sent down to the beach to-day.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9 .- Mrs. Bayard. vife of the Secretary of State, is pronounced in a critical

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. IMPORTANT SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION—INCREAS [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]]

SARATOGA, July 9 .- There was a large attendance at the session of the New-York State Teachers' Association to-day in Congress Hall. C. W. Borden, of Syracuse, began the morning session by reading a paper college graduate, he said, receives about \$500, and if he has special ability he will get \$300 and possibly \$1,000 a year. Good scholarship and good character are in de-mand. Teachers must first be thoroughly equipped and mand adequate compensation. If a teacher does not re-ceive pay enough to meet his expenses and live decently he will lose the respect of his scholars. Women teachers of broad culture and liberal education are in demand and will command good salaries. There has been a great change in public sentiment within the past few years. Character, courtesy, scholarship and train-

for teachers who have a commercial value. Superintendent Ruggles, of Albany, in discussing the paper spoke of the success of the system of awarding State certificates to teachers of a high grade of training and scholarship, which was begun by his predecessor. A large number of those who entered the competition were awarded certificates, which showed that there was a large number of qualified teachers. These certificates were of great value to the teacher in other

States as well as in this.

Professor T. B. Stowell, of the Cortland Normal School

Professor T. B. Stowell, of the Cortland Normal School, read a paper on instruction in physiology. He advocated scientific experiments and the practical illustration of the structure of the body, the growth of disease and the various functions of the body. He described the apparatus used by him as a teacher of physiology in the Normal School.

"Teachers' Institutes—How Can They be Made More Effective!" was the subject of a paper read by Principal Charles H. Verril, of Frankhu. That teachers' institutes should be held more frequently, that there should be more system in the instruction and that the instructor should be more entertaining and less dilactic were points of the essay.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of a paper by Superintendent Edward Smith, of Syracuse, on the supervision of county schools, by Commissioner Edward Walte, of Lansingburg. Professor L. C. Cooley, of Vassar College, was to have presented an essay on "Natural Science in the Public Schools." In his absence Professor Lewis, of Lockport, spoke on the subject. Superintendent Beattle, of Troy, arraigned the system of examining and licensing teachers in a scath-

gist's tent stood at 92°; at 12 o'clock it had gone up to 98°, and after that it was lost; in fact at one time it seemed as though it would overflow, and even the usually cool and self-possessed Quartermaster William Courtenay looked quite done for. The Quartermaster is doing very well; in fact he is doing double duty, for it is to his care that the fine condition of the camp is due. He is superintendent of police, and a better one never filled the position; he is being praised from all quarters, but the staff say that they "are bound to eaten him tripping." The camp would suit even the most fastildous housewife, and the company streets are cleaned so many times a day that the ground fairly shites; the street of Company K does, at any rate, and the decorations of the street are pretty. The south end is occupied by the reatmental badge done in disiles and shelis with the letter K in moss above.

One of the attractions of the camp is the field glass, mounted in Company L's street. Company L so designated here, is the 20th separate Company, and the glass was presented to them it 1878, by the State, as a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a first prize in the rife match of the prize of the attraction, his disciplent discovery f is to his care that the fine condition of the camp is due. He is superintendent of police, and a better one never filled the position; he is being praised from all quarters, but the staff say that they "are bound to eaten him tripping." The camp would suit even the most fastidious housewife, and the company streets are cleaned so many times a day that the ground fairly shines; the street of Company K does, at any rate, and the decorations of the street are pretty. The south end is occupied by the regimental badge done in daisles and shells with the letter K in moss above.

One of the attrictions of the camp is the field glass, mounted in Company L's street. Company L, so designated here, is the 20th Separate Company, and the glass was presented to them in 1878, by the State, as a first prize in the rife match of that year. Company G has a letter G in moss and grass, over which is the regimental badge; Company B has a big latter B in clam shells.

Among the distinguished visitors to the camp to-day is Colonel Henry T. Marlin, who commanded the 71st Regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and now is known as the Father of the Regiment. General Alexander Shaler is also here.

Governor Hill arrived at the camp a few minutes after 1. A salite of twenty-one gains was fired and the 71st was drawn up to receive him. About they same time a large number of the Old Guard under the charge of Major McLean appeared. The review was to have taken place at 5:20, but a thunderstorm broke over the camp. Tents were blown down and not a little damage was done. The storm raged for nearly two hours.

wood, of Inanagourg and C. a. Someon of The Century, were guests of the General's family at lines. In conversation with Mr. Wood the General wrote among other things: "I am glad to say that while there is much unblashing whickelness in this world, yet there is a compensating generosity and grandeur of soul. In my case I have not found that Republics are ungrateful, nor are the people."

Dr. Dougias prepared his patient for bed at 8 o'clock

deur of soil. In my case I have not found that Republics are ungrateful, nor are the people."

Dr. Bouclas prepared his patient for bed at 8 o'clock this evening. Subsequently the physician said that the General's pulse was perceptibly less in volume as a result of his fatigue yesterday. He had suffered considerable pain at times to-day, but the doctor feit that he would have a quiet night and hoped that he would, by prolonged rest regain the degree of strength with which he began the day Wednesday. A small quantity of morpoine neutralized the sick man's pain at the time he went to bed, and with a limited use of cocaine, and the rest of the nightly allowance of morphine, the doctor believes that the General will rest till morning.

DEWER CATTLE AND MORE LAMBS. ALBANY, July 9 (Special) .- For the first six nonths of 1885 at the West Albany Cattle Yards the rescipts of cattle have fallen off 10,000 head as compare with the first half of 1881, and are less than those for any similar period since the cattle yards were established there. Sheep and lambs have been in greater abundance than last year or any other like period, excepting in 1883, since 1879. Hogs ran nearly the same as in pre-1883, since 1879. Hogs ran nearly the same as in previous years. The receipts for six months have been: Cattle, 144,925; sheep, 758,310; hog, 470,900; horses, 8,462. The receipts of lambs in the last few weeks have been large, the demand has kept up well and dealers report the largest sales in years, and probably the largest ever recorded in the West Albany market. The stock is of excellent quality and moves off freely. The weekly sales average 8,000 head, nearly double those of a year area.

STOLEN MONEY ON A SPECTACLE PEDLER. SARATOGA. July 9 (Special).-Thomas C. Watkins, of Hamilton Ont., had £4,400 in bills of exchange from him on June 20. This afternoon Detective Gilbert found \$4,200 of the Watkins bills concealed on Gilbert found \$4,200 of the watkins one conceased on the person of a spectacie pedler and tramp, who first gave the name of Thomas Watkins, but afterward on being questioned closely changed it to William Brown. Through the aid of Plukerton's New-York agency the awnership of the captured plunder has been discovered. Brown affirms that while coming up the Hudson River on Tuesday he paid a man \$5 for a pocket-book which contained the Watkins bills of exchange. He was attempting to negotiate the bills when arrested.

PROFESSOR BRUTON'S BODY FOUND BUFFALO, July 9 .- The body of Professer I. A. Bruton, of the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium here, who has been missing since Thursday, was found floating in the lake to-day. Professor Bruton, with Frank White, started from Dunkirk for Buffalo on

ENTICED AWAY BY A MORMON ELDER. TROY, July 9 (Special) .- D. A. Head, a Troy printer, was married in St. Joseph, Mo., five years are, and lived happily with his wife. Two weeks ago Mrs. Head took her two children and started with a Mormou elder for Utah. Head has received word that the pair have been arrested in Kansas, and he has gone after his children.

PARDONED BY GOVERNOR HILL. ALBANY, July 9 .- The Governor to-day granted the application for a pardon of Glenn W. Abbott, May 5, 1882, to five years in Auburn Prison.

SHAPED LIKE A BALL OF FIRE. RONDOUT, July 9.—A brilliant meteor was seen from this city last night. Its course was from south to east, and it appeared in the form of a large ball of fire.

ANOTHER MAN TAKING PARIS GREEN. SUICIDE OF A GIRL OF VIFTEEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (Special).— Carrie

ITHACA, July 9 (Special).—Yesterday Fred
J. Burlow, took an ounce of Paris green, from the
effects of which he died this afternoon after suffering
intones agonytor twelve hours.

Evans, age fifteen, living at No. 1,203 Deacon-st., shot MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

THE CLOSE OF A SINGULAR CAREER. DEATH OF A MAN WHO WAS THE BITTER FOR OF

PARO BANKS AND POLICY SHOPS. Marcus Cicero Stanley, one of the most widely known men of New-York, died at 4:17 p. m. yester day at his home in the Gramercy Park Apartment House. He had been an invalid for years, but possessing rare courage and spirit, he never succumbed to his indis-position until the last week in June. Early in the winter he was severely troubled with a bronchial affection and sought relief by a trip to Havana and other Wes India resorts. The weather was highly disagreeable while he was away, and he did not secure any perwhile he was away, and he did not seem any per-ceptible relief. He left Cuba for St. Augustine and Jacksonville, but he grow rapidly worse, and after su-during bad, changeable weather for a few more days, he returned to this city, reaching here March 16. His physicians treated him for bronchial affections, but without improving his condition much. Finally a specialist was called in and discovered that he had a polypus in his nose. Mr. Stanley told him to take it out. The physician suggested that his condition would not stand so severe a strain. Mr. Stanley insisted that the cause of his disorder should be removed, and said he could stand anything. The physi-Mr. Stanley grow better immediately and went about town with more vigor and frequency than for many months, but soon he began complaining of his heart. He said that its action was not right and grew so seriously alarmed that he consulted Dr. Austin Flint. Dr. Flint recommended rest, tonic and change, and advised Mr. Stanley to go to Europe as soon as possible. Ac-

suaded her husband to spend a week at the seareturned to the city to arrange for his European trip greatly encouraged. He had been using Dr. Flint's slupple remedies up to this time, but friends persuaded him to seek the advice of a physician sup-posed to be specially skilled in the treatment of diseases of the heart. Acting under of diseases of the heart. Acting under this new medical advice Mr. Stanley took a purgative his mind wandered and he muraured incoherently.

Mr. Stanley had a singular career. He never told his age and was strangely sensitive upon that subject. His birthday was

essay on "Natural Science in the Public Schools." In his absence Professor Lewis, of Lockport, space on the subject. Superintendent Brackle, of Troy, arraigned the system of examining and licensing teachers in a scatibing address, saying that he had known teachers to be ilcensed whose examination papers would not reach an average mark of 40 per cent. He was in favor of holding examinations all over the State similar to the Regents' examinations, the papers to be sealed and sent to a central board for inspection and the issuing of a certificate to the successful applicants. Without this certificate he thought that no teacher should be licensed. "There is not a superintendent in this State," said he, "who dares to get up and teil all be known of the powers that govern him."

The evening session was devoted to the neerology of the year and a paper on the public schools and crimes by Superintendent Brockway, of the State Reformatory at Elmira. TORRID HEAT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE QUARTERMASTER—VISITOMS TO THE CAMP.

[FROM ASPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 2.—Colonel McAlpin's command has had a tough day of it, in the way of hot weather; it has been a seorcher. At 9 o'clock the mercary at the camp drug gist's tent stood at 92°; at 12 o'clock it had gone up to 98°, and after that it was lost; in fact at one time it seemed as though it would one and the second of the second of the second of the second of the undercurrents of home in the second of the second of the undercurrents of home in the second of the second

it was not until the end on the mouth that the workmen received notes of dismissal. A few of the Republican workmen retain on unextain tenure, but it is most of them lost their positions.

**Custodian Couley when spoken to on the subject said that the men had been discharged because Sectary Mann Couley when spoken to on the subject said that the men had been discharged because Sectary Mann Couley when spoken to on the subject said that the men had been discharged because Sectary Mann Couley when spoken to on the subject said that the men had been discharged because Sectary Mann Couley when spoken to on the subject said that the men had been discharged because Sectary Mann Couley and the company of the same organization as Mr. Couley the County Democracy.

One of the discharged men, a fireman, sold that he did not under-tand about the retention of the wages, the expected to get his wages as usual and wanted unit, but is a subject of the s

EZRA MILLER

State Senator Ezra Miller, of Bergen County, N. J., died yesterday at his country seat at Mahwab, age seventy. He was born in this city and first engaged n business here. He was twice elected a Lieutenan in business here. He was twice elected a Lieutenani-Colonel of militia. Thirty years ago he moved to Wis-cousin. He invented the car coupier, buffer, and plat-form which bear his name, and which are used on most of the railroads. He made an enormous fortune out of these and other inventions. He came East again six years ago and built a handsome residence at Mahwah, Bergen County. He was elected State Senator in 1883, but occupied his seat but once or twice on account of failure health.

MRS. R. T. MERRICK. Washington, July 9 .- Mrs. Merrick, wife of the late R. T. Merrick, died this afternoon.

OBITUARY NOTES. XENIA, Ohio, July 9 .- J. W. King, proprietor

of a powder manufactory and the wealthlest man of this place, died at the supper-table last evening from heart disease. Ex-Supervisor William Schwallenberg, age forty, of

Long Island City, died suddenly yesterday morning. His death was caused by ap-piexy. John Cammings, for many years a well-known tug-boat captain, died of consumption at his home in Sackett-st., captain, alea of consumption at his nome in Sackett-St., Brooklyn, yesterday. He was forty-three years old. He commanded the tug Bray which was lost in a harricane off Barnegat. On that occasion he saved the lives of all on board, taking them ashore in a small yawl which he skilfully handled in the tempest.

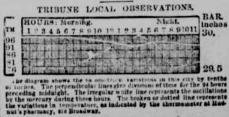
CROWDS WATCHING THE FALL OF POMPEH. The heat yesterday drove a large throng to Coney Island, and all of the boats and cars were loaded. The temperature at the island was delightful. A high tide and a strong south wind caused the surf to break heavily all along the fronts of Manhattan and Brighton Beach. At 6:30 p. m. a furious blow of a few minutes was succeeded by a heavy thunder shower.

In the evening a large crowd gathered in the inclosure at Manhattan Beach to witness the display of fireworks at Manuattau Beach to witness the display of fireworks under the direction of James Pain. After a display of rocket and bombs, the representation of the destruction of Pompeli was given. The secue represented one of the main streets of Pompeli. Various marches and athletic games were performed, the actors being chall in the old Roman costumes. The destruction of the old city was followed by a profuse display of fireworks.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODY OF WALTER COPPIUS A diligent search is being made in the rivers and bays surrounding this city for the body of Walter H. coppins, a young man nineteen years old, who was drowned on the Fourth of July. Coppins, his coust, Alphens S. Coppins, and a friend named George Wolf went to Youkers on the Fourth, hired a boat and went out sailing. A squall arose and the boat was upset. Coppins, although the only one of the party that could awim, was drowned. He lived with his parents at No. 329 West Twenty-first-st.

THE WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Washington, July 9 .- For New-England, dightly cooler westerly winds, generally fair weather. For the Middle Atlantic "States, slightly cooler fair weather, winds generally westerly, except in southern portion, nearly stationary temperature with southwest-erly winds.



between 74° and 96°, the average (82°) being 12° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 3° higher than on Wednesday.

Fair or clear and cooler weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

PATTERN FOR A NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

The first pattern for a new coinage of dollars appeared in this city yesterday. The piece was struck from the same die as the regular dollar of 1885, but the edge instead of being milled or "seeded" is inscribed. "E piuribus unum," in raised letters. This so-called invention of the result superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, Colonel Snowdon, is in reality nothing new or original, as most of the European States have used the lettered edge for the past two centuries, some using raised letters and others sunkan or "incused" letters. The sunken letters are also found on the early coins of the United States, and were only discontinued when steam coinage was invented in 1836. The advantage claimed for the lettered edge is that the counterfeiter cannot cast them in moulds, but this is not true in refore ence to the raised letters, as castings of coins and medals have been seen which showed all the letters on their riuss almost as clear and sharp as the original—estrainly distinct enough to deceive any one not a careful observer. The sunken letters have only been well counterfeited by electrotyping and by using lettered collars for engraved dies.

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP. PATTERN FOR A NEW SILVER DOLLAR

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP. MINNEAPOLIS, July 9 .- C. W. Shultz, in The Northeestern Miller, says: "The spring wheat crop is passing its most critical period. So far it has escaped serious injury, and three weeks of good weather will place most of it beyond damage. Farmers in the Red River Valley and along the James River in Dakota have River Valley and along the James River in Dakota have been complaining that moisture and hot weather combined are hurting the crop. Wheat is beginning to rust in some places, but not enough to cause any serious alarm as yet. In northern Minnesota and Dakota the crop is all right yet, but late rains have caused some apprehension; with cool and windy weather there will be no damage. Reports from the southern part of this State are not so favorable as they were a week ago. Wheat is turning yellow in places and much is going to head only six or eight weeks above the ground. The entire Northwest now has all the rain it can stand, and any more wet weather annompanied by hot sun will certainly cause damage."

BALTIMORE, July 9 .- Reports from trustworthy sources from every county in the State show that the wheat crop is satisfactory. The quality of the berry is good and the yield better than was anticipated. Little damage is reported from fly or rust. The estimated acreage planted is about 25 per bent less than last year, and the quantity harvested about the same percentage abort.

sixes. The three queens would have won by a large majority.

It is one of the delights of the stockman, whose fortune has grown up to him like a Jack's bean-staik, to do absurdly extravagant things. These nabobs will actually shake dice for a nice house and lot, first dash out of the box. Scalekin overcoats are worn over hant-me-down saits, and immense diamonds flash from flannel shirt fronts. A rich ranche owner would ask no better fan than to throw silver dollars into a crowd of street gamins. There was one poker game here in which every chip-red, white and blue-represented a stear. When a man anted what he threw to the centre of the table represented a steer, and it took another steer to make it good. This was a gilt-edged game, and notooly who could not count his cattle on a thousand hills dared take any part in it. It would make a poor man dizzy to think of the money that is won and lost in the steer game. It is evident that a stockman's game is no place for a poor man anyway.

C. Stumpf, of 344 West 45th-st., sells Colgate

mmer will put away their silver, securities and surplus lewels with the American safe Deposit Company, 5th-ave, and

The Lady or Gentleman Sojourners at seaside resorts of spas, may rest assured that Glenn's Salphur Soap will turoist them certain protection or relief from irritation of the caticle and it prevents tan or freekies.

Long Beach Hotel,
Long Island.
Sea Bathing Unsurpessed.
\$3.50 and \$4 per day.
Southgate, Murray & Wikinson

liowe! Complaints cured and prevented by Dung's Pure MaltWhiskey, sold by Druggiste and Grocers.

MARRIED

MARKIED.

GIBSON-HARRISON-Tuesday, July 7, at Greek Church, Newark, N. J., by the Roy. Charles H. Meac, F. ank F. Gibson, of Brookins, N. Y., to Mary M. Ha r son, daughter of H. B. Harrison, esq. of Newark.

PRITCHARD-HANDTE-On Thursday, July 9, 1885, in Alexander Chapel, by the Roy. Robert Sommarville, Emilie E. Handte to the Roy. Hugh Pritchard, both of this city.

DIED.

BUENTON-Eben H. Burnton. Fond du Lec, Wisconsin. July 3, at his late residence Fond du Lee, Wisconsin.

CALDWELL—AN New-Windsor, July 9, 1885, John R. Un'd-well, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late roadence, New-Windsor, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

o'clock.
Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.
CARPENTER—Suddenty, at Harrison, N. Y., July 9, John
II. Carpenter, son of the late Charles K. Carpenter.
III. Carpenter, son of the late Charles K. Carpenter.
III. Carpenter, son of the late Charles K. Carpenter.
III. Carpenter, son of the late Charles K. Carpenter, on Sattarday, July 11, at 2p.
Carriage- in waiting at Ryo on arrival of the 12 o'clock train
from Grand Central Doyoff.
CHICHESTER—On Wednesday, July 8. Marion G., daughter
of James and Edizabeth Baker, wife of Warren Chichester.
Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Classon-ave, near
willoughdy-ave, Erookiya, N. Y., on Saturday, July 11, at
10 a. m.
Now-London, Conn., papers please copy.
COUTANT—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, July 7, the Rev.
Lowis J. Coutant, in his sist year.
Zeiatives and frieads are invited to attend the funeral on
Friday July 10, at 3 p. m., from the M. E. Church, NewRochel G.
Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:19 p. m.
HUNTER—Ou Thurs lay, July 9, Mary, widow of the late

Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:19 p. m. HUNTER-Out Thurstlay, July B. Mary, widow of the late Henry Hunter, at her late residence, 260 Byerso-set, Brooklyn, in her 7ath year.

Funeral on Saturday at 8 p. m.

KOMOLINISKI-At Montchair, N. J., July 8, 1885, Elita Willard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whilew of the late Wiadislaw Komorniski, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral services will be hold at the residence of her son-dulaw, B. H. Cary, Montchair, N. J., on Friday, 10th inst., at 3:30 p. m.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 2:10 p. m. train from foot of Barclay-st.

Please omit dowers.

MORGAN-At Waiertown, Conn., July 9, Elizabeth Bock.

MORGAN - At Watertown, Conn., July 9, Elizabeth Beekman, wife of James 1. Morgan.
No ice of foneral hereafter.

STANLEY On Thursday, July 9, 188*, M. C. Stanley, of heart distance, agon 45 years. Notice of Tuneral interaction.

WARD—On Thursday, July 9, at her residence, Bloomfield, N. J., Jane A., daughter of the late Jonathan and Sarah Ward. Ward.
Services at St. Paul's Church, Eastcheater, N. Y., on Saturday, 11th inst.
Carriages will meet 10:05 a.m. train from Grand Central Depot a. Mt. Vernon.
Relatives and Griends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices

A Valuable Tonic in Hot Weather CASWELL'S NUTRITIVE WINE OF COCA. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., 1,121 Broadway and 5/8 5th-ave. and Newport, R. I.

1,121 Broadway and 578 otherves, 317 failthiete, 3, 1 Diamond Ear-Ring's malesset all sites.

Watches, our own make, shoto 2100, sterring silvorware, &3.

Hankinson's Steam Carpert-Cleaning Works.

15 East 27th-41. N. Y. Established 1861.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

Is there any kind lady or gentleman who will assist an old solider, 71, to get to the National Home for invalids, at Hampton, Va.1 He served his country in the Mexican War of 1840, also in the 1-te war of 1861. He is strictly temperate moral and homerable. VETERAN, Trionne Office. ate, moral and honorable. VETERAN, Tripune Office

Post Office Nutice.

Letters for Europe head not an appearant direct stop disputed by any particular stochastic mortal phaspate any any particular stochastic mortal phaspate appearant for warried by the fattest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ceiling July 11 whit close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows.

(PROSPILY III all CASOS) At this of Bot at follows:

FRI DAY—At 9 a. in. for c. f. Parre Miqueton, via Halifax;
at 10 a. in. for Central America and the south Pacific ports,
per s. s. Crescent Cit. via Approval (letters for March
to united to already "se. Grossout City") at p. in. for
Hayte, per s. a. arche; at r. i. in. for Laguayra, per s. s.
the Grande.

TRIBURE OFFICE, July 10-J a. m.—The movement in the barometer yesterday was downward. Clear and fair weather was followed by a thunder storm about 7 p. m. with .06 of an inch of ram. The temperature ramed Post Office New-York, N. Y. July 2, 1882.